

11/27/00  
jc671 U.S. PTO

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11/27/00  
jc671 U.S. PTO  
09/22/96

Practitioner's Docket No. 944-001.014

PATENT

Preliminary Classification:

Proposed Class:

Subclass:

NOTE: "All applicants are requested to include a preliminary classification on newly filed patent applications. The preliminary classification, preferably class and subclass designations, should be identified in the upper right-hand corner of the letter of transmittal accompanying the application papers, for example "Proposed Class 2, subclass 129." M.P.E.P. § 601, 7<sup>th</sup> ed.

## IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Box PATENT APPLICATION  
Assistant Commissioner for Patents  
Washington, D.C. 20231

### NEW APPLICATION TRANSMITTAL

Transmitted herewith for filing is the patent application of

Inventor(s): **Pekka Ketola, Tea Liukkonen-Olmiala, Petri Ruutikainen,  
Kaisa Väänänen-Vainio-Mattila and Satu Ruuska**

**WARNING:** 37 C.F.R. § 1.41(a)(1) points out:

"(a) A patent is applied for in the name or names of the actual inventor or inventors.

"(1) The inventorship of a nonprovisional application is that inventorship set forth in the oath or declaration as prescribed by § 1.63, except as provided for in § 1.53(d)(4) and § 1.63(d). If an oath or declaration as prescribed by § 1.63 is not filed during the pendency of a nonprovisional application, the inventorship is that inventorship set forth in the application papers filed pursuant to § 1.53(b), unless a petition under this paragraph accompanied by the fee set forth in § 1.17(l) is filed supplying or changing the name or names of the inventor or inventors."

For (title): **SYNCHRONOUSLY SHARED ON-LINE DOCUMENTS**

#### CERTIFICATION UNDER 37 C.F.R. § 1.10\*

(Express Mail label number is **mandatory**)

(Express Mail certification is optional.)

I hereby certify that this New Application Transmittal and the documents referred to as attached therein are being deposited with the United States Postal Service on this date, November 27, 2000, in an envelope as "Express Mail Post Office to Addressee," mailing Label Number EL628639585US, addressed to the: Assistant Commissioner for Patents, Washington, D.C. 20231.

Judith Schick  
(type or print name of person mailing paper)

Judith Schick  
Signature of person mailing paper

**WARNING:** Certificate of mailing (first class) or facsimile transmission procedures of 37 C.F.R. § 1.8 cannot be used to obtain a date of mailing or transmission for this correspondence.

**WARNING:** Each paper or fee filed by "Express Mail" must have the number of the "Express Mail" mailing label placed thereon prior to mailing. 37 C.F.R. § 1.10(b). Since the filing of correspondence under § 1.10 without the Express Mail mailing label thereon is an oversight that can be avoided by the exercise of reasonable care, requests for waiver of this requirement will not be granted on petition." Notice of Oct. 24, 1996, 60 Fed. Reg. 56,439, at 56,442.

## 1. Type of Application

This new application is for a(n)

(check one applicable item below)

- ☒ Original (nonprovisional)  
☐ Design  
☐ Plant

**WARNING:** Do not use this transmittal for a completion in the U.S. of an International Application under 35 U.S.C. § 37(c)(4), unless the International Application is being filed as a divisional, continuation or continuation-in-part application.

**WARNING:** Do not use this transmittal for the filing of a provisional application.

**NOTE:** If one of the following 3 items apply, then complete and attach ADDED PAGES FOR NEW APPLICATION TRANSMITTAL WHERE BENEFIT OF A PRIOR U.S. APPLICATION CLAIMED and a NOTIFICATION IN PARENT APPLICATION OF THE FILING OF THIS CONTINUATION APPLICATION.

- ☐ Divisional  
☐ Continuation  
☐ Continuation-in-part (C-I-P)

## 2. Benefit of Prior U.S. Application(s) (35 U.S.C. §§ 119(e), 120, or 121)

**NOTE:** A nonprovisional application may claim an invention disclosed in one or more prior filed copending nonprovisional applications or copending international applications designating the United States of America. In order for a nonprovisional application to claim the benefit of a prior filed copending nonprovisional application or copending international application designating the United States of America, each prior application must name as an inventor at least one inventor named in the later filed nonprovisional application and disclose the named inventor's invention claimed in at least one claim of the later filed nonprovisional application in the manner provided by the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. § 112. Each prior application must also be:

(i) An international application entitled to a filing date in accordance with PCT Article 11 and designated the United States of America; or

(ii) Complete as set forth in § 1.51(b); or

(iii) Entitled to a filing date as set forth in § 1.53(b) or § 1.53(d) and include the basic filing fee set forth in § 1.16, or

(iv) Entitled to a filing date as set forth in § 1.53(b) and have paid therein the processing and retention fee set forth in § 1.21(f) within the time period set forth in § 1.53(f).

37 C.F.R. § 1.78(a)(1).

**NOTE:** If the new application being transmitted is a divisional, continuation or a continuation-in-part of a parent case, or where the parent case is an International Application which designated the U.S., or benefit of a prior provisional application is claimed, then check the following item and complete and attach ADDED PAGES FOR NEW APPLICATION TRANSMITTAL WHERE BENEFIT OF PRIOR U.S. APPLICATION(S) CLAIMED.

**WARNING:** If an application claims the benefit of the filing date of an earlier filed application under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120, 121 or 365(c), the 20-year term of that application will be based upon the filing date of the earliest U.S. application that the application makes reference to under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120, 121 or 365(c). (35 U.S.C. § 154(a)(2) does not take into account, for the determination of the patent term, any application on which priority is claimed under 35 U.S.C. §§ 199, 365(a) or 365(b).) For a c-i-p application, applicant should review whether any claim in the patent that will issue is supported by an earlier application and, if not, the applicant should consider canceling the reference to the earlier filed application. The term of a patent is not based on a claim-by-claim approach. See Notice of April 14, 1995, 60 Fed. Reg. 20,195, at 20,205.

**WARNING:** When the last day of pendency of a provisional application falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or Federal holiday within the District of Columbia, any nonprovisional application claiming benefit of the provisional application **must** be filed prior to the Saturday, Sunday, or Federal holiday within the District of Columbia. See 37 C.F.R. § 1.78(a)(3).

- ☐ The new application being transmitted claims the benefit of prior U.S. application(s). Enclosed are ADDED PAGES FOR NEW APPLICATION TRANSMITTAL WHERE BENEFIT OF PRIOR U.S. APPLICATION(S) CLAIMED.

### 3. Papers Enclosed

A. Required for filing date under 37 C.F.R. § 1.53(b) (Regular) or 37 C.F.R. § 1.153 (Design) Application

19 Pages of specification

5 Pages of claims

5 Sheets of drawings

**WARNING:** **DO NOT** submit original drawings. A high quality copy of the drawings should be supplied when filing a patent application. The drawings that are submitted to the Office must be on strong, white, smooth, and non-shiny paper and meet the standards according to § 1.84. If corrections to the drawings are necessary, they should be made to the original drawing and a high-quality copy of the corrected original drawing then submitted to the Office. Only one copy is required or desired. For comments on proposed then-new 37 C.F.R. § 1.84, see Notice of March 9, 1988 (1980 O.G. 57-62).

**NOTE:** "Identifying indicia, if provided, should include the application number or the title of the invention, inventor's name, docket number (if any), and the name and telephone number of a person to call if the Office is unable to match the drawings to the proper application. This information should be placed on the back of each sheet of drawing a minimum distance of 1.5 cm (5/8 inch) down from the top of the page . . ." 37 C.F.R. § 1.84(c).

(complete the following, if applicable)

- ☐ The enclosed drawing(s) are photograph(s), and there is also attached a "PETITION TO ACCEPT PHOTOGRAPH(S) AS DRAWING(S)." 37 C.F.R. § 1.84(b).
- ☒ formal
- ☐ informal

### B. Other Papers Enclosed

0 Pages of declaration and power of attorney

1 Pages of abstract

1 Other (title page)

### 4. Additional papers enclosed

- ☐ Amendment to claims
- ☐ Cancel in this application claims \_\_\_\_\_ before calculating the filing fee. (At least one original independent claim must be retained for filing purposes.)
- ☐ Add the claims shown on the attached amendment. (Claims added have been numbered consecutively following the highest numbered original claims.)
- ☐ Preliminary Amendment
- ☐ Information Disclosure Statement (37 C.F.R. § 1.98)
- ☐ Form PTO-1449 (PTO/SB/08A and 08B)
- ☐ Citations

- ☐ Declaration of Biological Deposit
- ☐ Submission of "Sequence Listing," computer readable copy and/or amendment pertaining thereto for biotechnology invention containing nucleotide and/or amino acid sequence.
- ☐ Authorization of Attorney(s) to Accept and Follow Instructions from Representative
- ☐ Special Comments
- ☐ Other

##### 5. Declaration or oath (including power of attorney)

**NOTE:** A newly executed declaration is not required in a continuation or divisional application provided that the prior nonprovisional application contained a declaration as required, the application being filed is by all or fewer than all the inventors named in the prior application, there is no new matter in the application being filed, and a copy of the executed declaration filed in the prior application (showing the signature or an indication thereon that it was signed) is submitted. The copy must be accompanied by a statement requesting deletion of the names of person(s) who are not inventors of the application being filed. If the declaration in the prior application was filed under § 1.47, then a copy of that declaration must be filed accompanied by a copy of the decision granting § 1.47 status or, if a nonsigning person under § 1.47 has subsequently joined in a prior application, then a copy of the subsequently executed declaration must be filed. See 37 C.F.R. §§ 1.63(d)(1)-(3).

**NOTE:** A declaration filed to complete an application must be executed, identify the specification to which it is directed, identify each inventor by full name including family name and at least one given name, without abbreviation together with any other given name or initial, and the residence, post office address and country or citizenship of each inventor, and state whether the inventor is a sole or joint inventor. 37 C.F.R. § 1.63(a)(1)-(4).

**NOTE:** "The inventorship of a nonprovisional application is that inventorship set forth in the oath or declaration as prescribed by § 1.62, except as provided for in § 1.53(d)(4) and § 1.63(d). If an oath or declaration as prescribed by § 1.63 is not filed during the pendency of a nonprovisional application, the inventorship is that inventorship set forth in the application papers filed pursuant to § 1.53(b), unless a petition under this paragraph accompanied by the fee set forth in § 1.17(l) is filed supplying or changing the name or names of the inventor or inventors." 37 C.F.R. § 1.41(a)(1).

☐ Enclosed

Executed by

(check all applicable boxes)

- ☐ inventor(s).
- ☐ legal representative of inventor(s). 37 C.F.R. §§ 1.42 or 1.43.
- ☐ joint inventor or person showing a proprietary interest on behalf of inventor who refused to sign or cannot be reached.
- ☐ This is the petition required by 37 C.F.R. § 1.47 and the statement required by 37 C.F.R. § 1.47 is also attached. See item 13 below for fee.

☒ Not Enclosed

**NOTE:** Where the filing is a completion in the U.S. of an International Application or where the completion of the U.S. application contains subject matter in addition to the International Application, the application may be treated as a continuation or continuation-in-part, as the case may be, utilizing ADDED PAGE FOR NEW APPLICATION TRANSMITTAL WHERE BENEFIT OF PRIOR U.S. APPLICATION CLAIMED.

- ☐ Application is made by a person authorized under 37 C.F.R. § 1.41(c) on behalf of all the above named inventor(s).

(The declaration or oath, along with the surcharge required by 37 C.F.R. § 1.16(e) can be filed subsequently).

- ☐ Showing that the filing is authorized.  
(not required unless called into question. 37 C.F.R. § 1.41(d))

## 6. Inventorship Statement

**WARNING:** If the named inventors are each not the inventors of all the claims an explanation, including the ownership of the various claims at the time the last claimed invention was made, should be submitted.

The inventorship for all the claims in this application are:

- ☐ The same.

or

- ☐ Not the same. An explanation, including the ownership of the various claims at the time the last claimed invention was made,
- ☐ is submitted.
- ☐ will be submitted

## 7. Language

**NOTE:** An application including a signed oath or declaration may be filed in a language other than English. An English translation of the non-English language application and the processing fee of \$130.00 required by 37 C.F.R. § 1.17(k) is required to be filed with the application, or within such time as may be set by the Office. 37 C.F.R. § 1.52(d).

- ☒ English
- ☐ Non English
- ☐ The attached translation includes a statement that the translation is accurate.  
37 C.F.R. § 1.52(d).

## 8. Assignment

- ☒ An assignment of the invention to Nokia Mobile Phones Ltd.
- 
- ☐ is attached. A separate ☐ "COVER SHEET FOR ASSIGNMENT (DOCUMENT) ACCOMPANYING NEW PATENT APPLICATION" or ☐ FORM PTO 1595 is also attached.
- ☒ will follow.

**NOTE:** "If an assignment is submitted with a new application, send two separate letters-one for the application and one for the assignment." Notice of May 4, 1990 (1114 O.G. 77-78).

**WARNING:** A newly executed "CERTIFICATE UNDER 37 C.F.R. § 3.73(b)" must be filed when a continuation-in-part application is filed by an assignee. Notice of April 30, 1993, 1150 O.G. 62-64.

## 9. Certified Copy

Certified copy(ies) of application(s)

Country	Appln. No.	Filed
Country	Appln. No.	Filed
Country	Appln. No.	Filed

from which priority is claimed

- ☐ is (are) attached.  
☐ will follow.

NOTE: The foreign application forming the basis for the claim for priority must be referred to in the oath or declaration. 37 C.F.R. § 1.55(a) and 1.63.

NOTE: This item is for any foreign priority for which the application being filed directly relates. If any parent U.S. application or International Application from which this application claims benefit under 35 U.S.C. § 120 is itself entitled to priority from a prior foreign application, then complete item 18 on the ADDED PAGES FOR NEW APPLICATION TRANSMITTAL WHERE BENEFIT OF PRIOR U.S. APPLICATION(S) CLAIMED.

## 10. Fee Calculation (37 C.F.R. § 1.16)

- A. ☒ Regular application

CLAIMS AS FILED				
Number filed	Number Extra	Rate	Basic Fee 37 C.F.R. § 1.16(a) \$710.00	
Total Claims (37 C.F.R. § 1.16(c)) 15 -20 = 0 x \$18.00 =				
Independent Claims (37 C.F.R. § 1.16(b)) 3 - 3 = 0 x \$80.00 =				
Multiple dependent claim(s), if any (37 C.F.R. § 1.16(d))		+	\$260.00	

- ☐ Amendment canceling extra claims is enclosed.  
☐ Amendment deleting multiple-dependencies is enclosed.  
☐ Fee for extra claims is not being paid at this time.

NOTE: If the fees for extra claims are not paid on filing, they must be paid or the claims canceled by amendment, prior to the expiration of the time period set for response by the Patent and Trademark Office in any notice of fee deficiency. 37 C.F.R. § 1.16(d).

Filing Fee Calculation \$ 710.00

- B. ☐ Design application  
(37 C.F.R. § 1.16(f))

Filing Fee Calculation \$ \_\_\_\_\_

C. ☐ Plant application

(\$480.00 - 37 C.F.R. § 1.16(g))

Filing Fee Calculation

\$ \_\_\_\_\_

11. Small Entity Statement(s)

- ☐ Statement(s) that this is a filing by a small entity under 37 C.F.R. §§ 1.9 and 1.27 is (are) attached.

**WARNING:** "Status as a small entity must be specifically established in each application or patent in which the status is available and desired. Status as a small entity in one application or patent does not affect any other application or patent, including applications or patents which are directly or indirectly dependent upon the application or patent in which the status has been established. The refiling of an application under § 1.53 as a continuation, division, or continuation-in-part (including a continued prosecution application under § 1.53(d)), or the filing of a reissue application requires a new determination as to continued entitlement to small entity status for the continuing or reissue application. A nonprovisional application claiming benefit under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e), 120, 121, or 365(c) of a prior application, or a reissue application may rely on a statement filed in the prior application or in the patent if the nonprovisional application or the reissue application includes a reference to the statement in the prior application or in the patent or includes a copy of the statement in the prior application or in the patent and status as a small entity is still proper and desired. The payment of the small entity basic statutory filing fee will be treated as such a reference for purposes of this section." 37 C.F.R. § 1.28(a)(2).

**WARNING:** "Small entity status must not be established when the person or persons signing the . . . statement can **unequivocally** make the required self-certification." M.P.E.P., § 509.03, 6<sup>th</sup> ed., rev. 2, July 1996 (emphasis added).

(complete the following, if applicable)

- ☐ Status as a small entity was claimed in prior application \_\_\_\_\_, filed on \_\_\_\_\_, from which benefit is being claimed for this application under:

35 U.S.C. § ☐ 119(e),

☐ 120,

☐ 121,

☐ 365(c),

and which status as a small entity is still proper and desired.

- ☐ A copy of the statement in the prior application is included.

Filing Fee Calculation (50% of A, B, or C above)

\$ \_\_\_\_\_

**NOTE:** Any excess of the full fee paid will be refunded if a small entity statement and a refund request are filed within 2 months of the date of timely payment of a full fee. The two-month period is not extendable under § 1.136. 37 C.F.R. § 1.28(a).

12. Request for International-Type Search (37 C.F.R. § 1.104(d))

(complete, if applicable)

- ☐ Please prepare an international-type search report for this application at the time when national examination on the merits takes place.

### 13. Fee Payment Being Made at This Time

☒ Not Enclosed

☒ No filing fee is to be paid at this time.  
(This and the surcharge required by 37 C.F.R. § 1.16(e) can be paid subsequently.)

☐ Enclosed

☐ Filing fee \$ \_\_\_\_\_

☐ Recording assignment  
(\$40.00 – 37 C.F.R. § 1.21(h))  
(See attached "COVER SHEET  
FOR ASSIGNMENT ACCOMPANYING  
NEW APPLICATION.") \$ \_\_\_\_\_

☐ Petition fee for filing by other than all the  
inventors or person on behalf of the inventor  
where inventor refused to sign or cannot be  
reached.  
(\$130.00 – 37 C.F.R. §§ 1.47 and 1.17(i)) \$ \_\_\_\_\_

☐ For processing an application with a  
specification in a non-English language  
(\$130.00; 37 C.F.R. §§ 1.52(d) and 1.17(k)) \$ \_\_\_\_\_

☐ Processing and retention fee  
(\$130.00, 37 C.F.R. §§ 1.52(d) and 1.21(l)) \$ \_\_\_\_\_

☐ Fee for international-type search report  
(\$40.00; 37 C.F.R. § 1.21(e)) \$ \_\_\_\_\_

NOTE: 37 C.F.R. § 1.21(f) establishes a fee for processing and retaining any application that is abandoned for failing to complete the application pursuant to 37 C.F.R. § 1.53(f) and this, as well as the changes to 37 C.F.R. §§ 1.53 and 1.78(a)(1), indicate that in order to obtain the benefit of a prior U.S. application, either the basic filing fee must be paid, or the processing and retention fee of § 1.21(f) must be paid, within 1 year from the notification under § 53(f).

**Total fees enclosed** \$ \_\_\_\_\_

### 14. Method of Payment of Fees

☐ Check in the amount of \$ \_\_\_\_\_

☐ Charge Account No. \_\_\_\_\_ in the amount of \$ \_\_\_\_\_  
A duplicate of this transmittal is attached.

NOTE: Fees should be itemized in such a manner that it is clear for which purpose the fees are paid. 37 C.F.R. § 1.22(b).



## 15. Authorization to Charge Additional Fees

**WARNING:** If no fees are to be paid on filing, the following items should not be completed.

**WARNING:** Accurately count claims, especially multiple dependent claims, to avoid unexpected high charges, if extra claim charges are authorized.

☐ The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge the following additional fees by this paper and during the entire pendency of this application to Account No. \_\_\_\_\_.

- ☐ 37 C.F.R. § 1.16(a), (f), or (g) (filing fees)
- ☐ 37 C.F.R. § 1.16(b), (c), and (d) (presentation of extra claims)

**NOTE:** Because additional fees for excess or multiple dependent claims not paid on filing or on later presentation must only be paid or these claims canceled by amendment prior to the expiration of the time period set for response by the P.T.O. in any notice of fee deficiency (37 C.F.R. § 1.16(d)), it might be best not to authorize the P.T.O. to charge additional claim fees, except possibly when dealing with amendments after final action.

- ☐ 37 C.F.R. § 1.16(e) (surcharge for filing the basic filing fee and/or declaration on a date later than the filing date of the application)
- ☐ 37 C.F.R. § 1.17(a)(1)-(5) (extension fees pursuant to § 1.136(a))
- ☐ 37 C.F.R. § 1.17 (application processing fees)

**WARNING:** "...A written request may be submitted in an application that is an authorization to treat any concurrent or future reply, requiring a petition for an extension of time under this paragraph for its timely submission, as incorporating a petition for extension of time for the appropriate length of time. An authorization to charge all required fees, fees under § 1.17, or all required extension of time fees will be treated as a constructive petition for an extension of time in any concurrent or future reply requiring a petition for an extension of time under this paragraph for its timely submission. Submission of the fee set forth in § 1.17(a) will also be treated as a constructive petition for an extension of time in any concurrent reply requiring a petition for an extension of time under this paragraph for its timely submission." 37 C.F.R. § 1.136(a)(3).

- ☐ 37 C.F.R. § 1.18 (issue fee at or before mailing of Notice of Allowance, pursuant to 37 C.F.R. § 1.311(b))

**NOTE:** Where an authorization to charge the issue fee to a deposit account has been filed before the mailing of a Notice of Allowance, the issue fee will be automatically charged to the deposit account at the time of mailing the Notice of Allowance. 37 C.F.R. § 1.311(b).

**NOTE:** 37 C.F.R. § 1.28(b) requires "Notification of any change in status resulting in loss of entitlement to small entity status must be filed in the application . . . prior to paying, or at the time of paying, . . . issue fee." From the wording of 37 C.F.R. § 1.28(b), (a) notification of change of status must be made even if the fee is paid as "other than a small entity" and (b) no notification is required if the change is to another small entity.

## 16. Instructions as to Overpayment

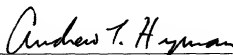
NOTE: "...Amounts of twenty-five dollars or less will not be returned unless specifically requested within a reasonable time, nor will the payer be notified of such amounts; amounts over twenty-five dollars may be returned by check or, if requested, by credit to a deposit account." 37 C.F.R. § 1.26(a).

- ☐ Credit Account No. \_\_\_\_\_  
☐ Refund

Date: November 27, 2000

Reg. No. 45,858

Tel. No. (203) 261-1234

  
SIGNATURE OF PRACTITIONER

Andrew T. Hyman  
(type or print name of practitioner)

**Ware, Fressola, Van Der Sluys  
& Adolphson, LLP**  
P.O. (Correspondence) Address

**Building Five, Bradford Green  
755 Main Street, P.O. Box 224  
Monroe, CT 06468**

Customer No. 004955

☐ **Incorporation by reference of added pages**

(check the following item if the application in this transmittal claims the benefit of prior U.S. application(s) (including an international application entering the U.S. stage as a continuation, divisional or C-I-P application) and complete and attach the ADDED PAGES FOR NEW APPLICATION TRANSMITTAL WHERE BENEFIT OF PRIOR U.S. APPLICATION(S) CLAIMED.)

- ☐ Plus Added Pages for New Application Transmittal Where Benefit of Prior U.S. Application(s) Claimed

Number of pages added \_\_\_\_\_

- ☐ Plus Added Pages for Papers Referred to in Item 4 Above

Number of pages added \_\_\_\_\_

- ☐ Plus added pages deleting names of inventor(s) named in prior application(s) who is/are no longer inventor(s) of the subject matter claimed in this application.

Number of pages added \_\_\_\_\_

- ☐ Plus "Assignment Cover Letter Accompanying New Application"

Number of pages added \_\_\_\_\_

☒ **Statement Where No Further Pages Added**

*(if no further pages form a part of this Transmittal, then end this Transmittal with this page and check the following item.*

- ☒ This transmittal ends with this page.

U.S. Patent Application

Of

PEKKA KETOLA,

TEA LIUKKONEN-OLMIALA,

PETRI RUUTIKAINEN,

KAISA VÄÄNÄNEN-VAINIO-MATTILA

And

SATU RUUSKA

Relating to

**SYNCHRONOUSLY SHARED ONLINE DOCUMENTS**

**SYNCHRONOUSLY SHARED ONLINE DOCUMENTS**

**Technical Field**

This invention relates in general to the field of data sharing, especially to online shared documents in a mobile environment, to the field of remote synchronization in a mobile environment, and to the field of group calendar technology, particularly online shared functionality of calendars in a mobile environment.

**Discussion of Related Art**

The General Packet Radio Service (GPRS) for mobile telecommunications offers a third generation environment where data can be transferred transparently from and to a mobile terminal. Data traffic is becoming increasingly important in wireless networks. It is already overtaking voice in fixed networks, and may soon do so in wireless networks. The so-called third generation wireless system is expected to add the capabilities necessary to allow the simultaneous integration of voice and data traffic at high speeds and increased bandwidth. In the interim until the adoption of third generation systems supercedes the existing Global System for Mobile Communications (GSM), the GPRS is being introduced as an intermediate step with a range of supported bandwidths useful for e-mail, web browsing and large data transfers. GPRS also supports quality of service and fast connection setup so that the user has the perception of being continually on. Since in the GPRS network the terminal appears to be actively connected all the time, there is no need for the user to execute the steps formerly necessary to create, for example, a data call to transfer data--the data transfer is possible all the time. The situation where a device is effectively connected all the time gives many new opportunities compared to the current situation, where each data transfer must be preceded by a time-consuming set-up procedure. It should be realized that there are other ways of achieving high bandwidth using existing cellular data terminals, for instance, as

shown in *McAlinden* (U.S. Patent No. 5,946,633), where multiple data links can be created on the voice bands of cellular analog channels and dedicated to a single terminal, with flexible bandwidth as more or less bandwidth is required.

When two or more devices are connected there are a number of shared functions that they can perform together. The very basic case of this is a simple phone call, and a more advanced example of this is a terminal connection. One implementation of shared functions technology is a synchronously shared document, for example, text or a picture or a folder; throughout this disclosure, the word "document" is used in this broad inclusive sense. Document sharing is "synchronous" if it occurs between terminals in a specific time relationship, under control of a master clock, with a constant time between successively shared bits, characters, or events.

In fixed networks, document sharing is handled either with a document server (as in World Wide Web), with a dedicated groupware application, or simply by just copying the document from one device to another via a common file system. The methods that are currently used are functioning well in PC systems and distributed networks.

The obvious benefit of current systems is their upward scalability. It is easy to add users to the network, and a user need not be connected in order to provide a view for others of that user's data. However, current systems are not the optimal way to handle small groupings, like 2-3 persons. Also, the mobility of traditional systems is low. Furthermore, compared to the presently introduced system, there is no easy and reliable way to verify that the recipient is viewing exactly the same document.

A synchronously shared online document in a mobile environment means, for example, that a document which is open in a remote mobile terminal A can be transferred and viewed also at one or more other terminals which will receive not merely an initial snapshot of the terminal A document but a synchronous view of the document as user A manipulates or updates the document. Thus far there have been no creative solutions for mobile devices, like Personal Digital Assistants (PDAs) or

communicators, for this kind of task. Documents that are created and stored in office systems can already be viewed by users of multiple personal computers, with editing commands being sent from participating terminals to the other participating terminals. See, for instance, *Adams* (U.S. Patent No. 5,781,732). However, an arrangement has not been devised for a mobile terminal, in remote contact with either another mobile device or with a fixed system such as a PC, whereby a single mobile editor allows others to see a document synchronously as he alone makes edits.

There are several implementations in the related art to synchronize data between a mobile terminal and a fixed information center such as a PC. The main implementations are local user-initiated synchronization when devices are near each other, and remote synchronization using user-initiated or timed TCP/IP (Transfer Control Protocol/Internet Protocol) data connection. The benefit of local synchronization is that the connection is cheap and fast. The drawback of local synchronization is that the devices must be relatively near each other for infrared, low power radiofrequency (LPRF), or cable connection. The benefit of remote synchronization is that the devices can be in different locations, and the synchronization can be performed anytime. One drawback in remote synchronization is that the synchronization must be initiated from the mobile terminal, and it has to be user-initiated; the information center cannot be active for synchronization in current systems. The other drawback is that the synchronization is slow, and it interrupts all other user tasks. Generally, a drawback in current systems is that the mobile user can synchronize only contact information and calendars.

There have also been methods for synchronizing display of data relating to a predetermined application between an interactive terminal and at least one mobile interface device having a display. See *Wharton et al.* (U.S. Patent No. 5,831,664). In that case, a remote central processing unit (CPU) supports one or more mobile users who interact with a single terminal-set that is coupled to a set-top transceiver. For example, the mobile users operate PDAs that interact via a remote CPU with a

television terminal having a set-top box. According to *Wharton*, the CPU is the only remote component, and the mobile users are not remote from the interactive terminal or from each other. *Wharton* explains that the interactive television information enhances the experience of PDA users, but if a PDA user wants to go  
5 away from the television, then the PDA can be used as a stand-alone device. When the user wants to use both the PDA and the television, these two devices are kept in synchronicity by a synchronization signal emitted by the set-top box. The synchronization signal includes a first display control signal for controlling the display of the PDA and a second display control signal for controlling the display of  
10 the television. This synchronization signal causes the displays to show information in a synchronized manner to the user. Thus far there has been no solution to do likewise in a remote mobile environment.

An especially useful implementation of shared functions technology is a group calendar. There are several implementations for group calendars in office  
15 systems with networked PCs. Thus far there have been no creative solutions for mobile devices, like PDAs or communicators, for this kind of task. One existing implementation for calendar handling is the calendar reservation and request system that was introduced in the Nokia 9000I Communicator.

All group calendars and shared calendars thus far are based on an  
20 environment of networked personal computers in fixed networks and on the idea of one common calendar database in a server somewhere in the system.

The obvious benefit of a single "team calendar" is the upward scalability. It is easy to add users to a single group calendar and the users do not need to be connected in order to provide a view to others of their personal calendar data.  
25 However, a single group calendar is not the optimal way to handle small groupings, like 2-3 persons. Also the mobility of traditional group calendar systems is poor.

#### Summary of the Invention

According to a first aspect of the invention, a mobile terminal is capable of  
30 being remotely and continuously connected to one or more other terminals, and all



of these terminals repeatedly update each other so that all selected categories of data in each computer are revised uniformly. This entire process occurs automatically and synchronously without user disruption.

5 In this way, a mobile terminal stays synchronized with a main information center, for example a PC, using a network such as GPRS as a platform and with synchronization active all the time. Devices can keep track of the changes in each terminal's data storage and update the information regularly to the other terminal.

10 The information center and mobile terminal are not required to have a physical connection, and the synchronization can be executed anytime when changes are tracked. This is important, for example, when:

- the same documents must be available both in the office and while on the road all the time without an explicit need to update data contents at both ends;
- 15 - a lot of small data updates are needed in real time and the remembering of all tiny items becomes too difficult; or
- a user's calendar is updated while on the road and calendar events are also added by other persons.

20 According to a second aspect of the invention, a mobile terminal edits and controls a document, and has a remote link to one or more other terminals whereby those other terminals are given a real-time view of the document as it is discussed, scrolled, highlighted and/or edited. The remote discussion or conversation can be conducted orally, and simultaneously with the remote document sharing. A  
25 "remote" connection is understood to mean a wireless telephone connection.

In this solution, two or more mobile terminal users can share online and view a synchronously updated document that physically resides in one master mobile terminal. By a "master" terminal is meant a terminal which exclusively manipulates and exclusively controls a shared document. Because the document is  
30 simply controlled by one editor, instead of by a plurality of editors, it is

straightforward for the editor to verify that he has exactly the document that he desires. In other words, the editor is the complete master of the shared document, and all of the other users are slaves.

5 It is easy to share a changing document with anyone that has the same technology platform, anywhere and anytime. There is no need for any larger computer environment to enable document sharing -- all sharing is based on the phone call linking participants. Using a platform such as GPRS, it is possible to have an active voice call and real-time document sharing simultaneously in one telephone call.

10 According to a third aspect of the invention, a mobile terminal is capable of having a remote link to one or more other mobile terminals. Calendar data from each user terminal is exchanged, and then each terminal displays the superimposed calendars. Also, if third generation technology is used, the shared calendar can be simultaneously discussed while users update their individual calendars and thereby  
15 cause immediate and automatic updates to the superimposed display.

This solution allows two or more users to share and compare their calendars while at home, office, or on the road, using existing connection technologies. The implementation possibilities of this aspect of the invention will also improve when third generation mobile solutions become available, making it possible, for example,  
20 to conduct an active voice call before, during and after the calendar data exchange.

When two or more users have any kind of data connection between terminals, it is possible with second-generation technology to:

- 25 1. Combine two or more calendar databases into one combined calendar database;
2. show the superimposed calendars in all connected devices; and
3. edit any of the individual user's calendars so that all terminals can obtain a revised superimposed display.

Calendar functionality can thereby be enhanced using existing technologies as well as by using third generation technologies, or intermediate technologies like GPRS.

It is easy to share and compare calendars with anyone that has the same technology platform, anywhere and anytime. There is no need for larger technology arrangements, for example the internet, to enable calendar sharing--all sharing is based on the direct wireless telephone connection between participants.

The context of this invention is a wireless telecommunications system, which simply means that the invention is capable of being utilized via an ordinary wireless telephone call between the terminals that share documents. Additional systems or intermediaries, such as the internet, are unnecessary. The wireless telephone communications system in which this invention operates is the same system necessary to make any wireless telephone call.

The present invention offers a way of having an information center and a mobile terminal regularly and mutually update important data in synchrony.

The present invention enables real time online document sharing for a mobile terminal with a remote connection to other terminals.

The present invention enables real time online calendar sharing and group calendars for a mobile terminal with a remote connection to other terminals.

#### Brief Description of the Drawings

Fig. 1 shows a system and context for online document sharing, wherein documents may be shared between mobile terminals and between mobile terminals and fixed terminals.

Fig. 2 shows a mobile terminal diagrammatically, including a signal processor.

Fig. 3 shows certain pertinent features of a mobile terminal's signal processor.

Fig. 4 shows a mobile terminal connected to an information center.

Fig. 5 shows an example of one user's individual calendar.

Fig. 6 shows an example of another user's individual calendar.

Fig. 7 exemplifies how users would see the shared calendars superimposed.

Best Mode for Carrying Out the Invention

Fig. 1 shows a system for sharing documents online between mobile terminals and between mobile terminals and fixed terminals. The system is preferably capable of simultaneously carrying voice conferencing between the mobile terminals and between the mobile terminals and the fixed terminals. The system 10 includes a plurality of mobile terminals 12a, 12b, 12c that communicate via a wireless mobile network 14 for the purpose of communicating among themselves and also for communicating with other networks, such as the network 16 illustrated in Fig. 1. The telephone call between terminals is preferably direct, meaning that contact with the Internet, or like packet networks, is not necessary and does not occur.

The network 14 may be any kind of wireless network, such as the known second-generation wireless network (GSM), a general packet radio service network (GPRS), a third-generation wireless network such as Universal Mobile Telecommunications System (UMTS), or a wireless Asynchronous Transfer Mode (ATM) network. It could even be an analog network of the first-generation type with the capability of utilizing high bandwidth cellular data terminals, such as shown in the above-mentioned U.S. Pat. No. 5,946,633. The mobile terminals 12a, 12b, and 12c include a graphical interface for presenting images, documents, and the like. They also include one or more input devices for calling up documents or images, for changing or annotating documents or images, and the like.

Similarly, the network 16 may be any kind of network, such as the public narrowband network including Signaling System 7 (SS7), a private or public X.25 packet-switched network, a public broadband network (SS7 and ATM), a private or public frame relay network, a private ATM network, the Internet, or any of the wireless networks mentioned above. Of course, it should be realized that there may be many other networks similar to the network 16 connected to the network 14 for providing context for, or for carrying out, the present invention. Terminals 18 are

shown connected to the network 16, and these terminals may be fixed terminals, such as desktop computers, computers having Internet access, etc. These also have a display device and one or more input/output devices for enabling the viewing and changing of documents or images provided over the networks 14, 16.

5 According to the present invention, a given mobile terminal 12a is able to display a document on its display that is the same as the document in another mobile terminal 12b or fixed terminal 18. A “master” terminal exclusively manipulates and exclusively controls any shared document, and the other terminals that share the document can be thought of as “slaves” with respect to that document. Of course, a  
10 terminal can simultaneously be a master with respect to one shared document and a slave with respect to another shared document. Assuming that terminal 12a is a master terminal, then terminal 12a is the designated editor of the document, and this master mobile terminal 12a is thus the only terminal able to edit, change, annotate or otherwise manipulate the document. Any manipulation by mobile terminal 12a is  
15 communicated at about the same time to at least one terminal, which may be another mobile terminal 12b or may be a fixed terminal 18 with which the given mobile terminal 12a is in communication, but in any case is “remote” from terminal 12a in the sense that a wireless telephone connection is necessary to connect and share the document originating at terminal 12a.

20 The present invention can be viewed as a system within a larger wireless telecommunications system. Primary elements of the invention include at least one master mobile terminal 12a and at least one slave terminal 12b, as seen in Fig. 1. Each of the master terminals is responsive to user input, and, as seen in Fig. 2, is for providing an outgoing radio signal on a line 264. Among other things, the  
25 outgoing radio signal synchronously shares information about one or more internally controlled shared documents exclusively controlled by the master mobile terminal. The slave terminals are responsive to the outgoing radio signal on the line 264, and are designed to provide an external document display signal on a line 226, as seen in Fig. 2. The system of the present invention preferably also includes means for

audio discussion simultaneous with real-time document sharing so that the signals on the lines **264, 266** also contain information relating thereto.

This communication is best accomplished by an information, synchronization and broadcast server **19, 20** or **22**, which receives requests for online sharing of documents from mobile terminals or fixed terminals and facilitates the sharing by saving document information, by providing synchronization signals, and by broadcasting information, which broadcasted information may of course include text, images, or both. The information, synchronization and broadcast server thus facilitates sharing the document among multiple terminals, including two or more mobile terminals, or among one or more mobile terminals and one or more fixed terminals. As shown in Fig. 1, there may be one or more information, synchronization and broadcast servers **19, 20, 22**, deployed throughout the system **10**, including servers connected directly to the wireless network **14** by wire, fiber or radio and/or connected by wire or fiber to the network **16**.

These multiple servers can be deployed throughout the system **10** in order to increase efficiency and availability of the services provided thereby. For example, one of these servers can be deployed as part of the master mobile terminal that functions as the document editor, either attached to or integrated with that master mobile terminal's signal processor **221** shown in Fig. 2.

An information, synchronization and broadcast server **19, 20**, or **22** includes means for receiving a request from one of the mobile terminals **12a, 12b**, or **12c** or from a fixed terminal **18** for an online document sharing session. This request could, for instance, originate in a particular mobile terminal **12a** such as shown in Fig. 2, wherein a user utilizes a manual input device **210** to signal that an online document sharing session is desired. Upon receiving the initial request for an online document sharing session, an application program within the server **19, 20**, or **22** will then interact with the display in order to set up the requested document sharing session as the user instructs.

This invention should preferably have the capability to handle requests for online document or image sharing using various types of document application

programs. A document may be a text document, a picture, a folder, or some other configuration, and, as mentioned previously, the word "document" is used throughout this disclosure in this broad sense. Therefore, a mobile terminal or server should preferably be equipped with a large number of application programs which can be called up upon receiving a request for a particular type of document or image sharing session. It will, of course, be realized that all signals involved in the sharing of documents may comprise a large plurality of back-and-forth signaling sequences, each carrying an amount of information concerning the nature of the setup, etc., all of which is well known to those of skill in the art and need not be detailed here.

The document to be shared can originate in one of the terminals, such as one of the mobile terminals or fixed terminals, or can reside in a separate server **19**, **20** or **22**. If the document or image is first created in one of the terminals and the server receives a request for online sharing, the document must be communicated to the server and stored therein for purposes of communication to other terminals, some of which may join the session at different times, and the document can also be stored for future reference for use during future sharing sessions. In that case, the document need not be created again and can be used as a network resource by multiple terminal users, both fixed and mobile.

As explained previously, the terminal that originated a document-sharing request need not be a mobile terminal, but could be a fixed terminal originating the request for document or image sharing between itself and a mobile terminal. Likewise, the terminal that is the exclusive editor of the document may be different from the terminal that originates the document-sharing request, and the former terminal may initially need to receive the document from a third terminal before opening the document. Each component of this system, including each mobile terminal, should preferably include a synchronization device for ensuring that document-sharing occurs in a synchronous manner. Moreover, it is standard, in synchronous transmissions, for synchronization information to be sent along with the primary transmitted data, and such would be the case here.

The user of a slave mobile terminal **12b** will preferably be free to save a snapshot of any shared document for his own future use, and an additional feature would allow any document-sharing terminal to obtain and save a continuous record of the evolution of the shared document. The mobile terminal **12a** that is the designated editor or master of the shared document can preferably enable the user to use the manual input device **210** to edit, highlight, scroll or annotate the shared document or image. The manual input device **210** may include a keyboard, a mouse, and/or other devices operated by hand. The resulting document changes are immediately displayed for the user's observation on his own display **238**, while at the same time the changes are communicated to users elsewhere. The ensuing process of communicating the changes is accomplished with various software and hardware components including, for example, document sharing application programs, controllers, and servers. This document-sharing process may all be accompanied by voice discussion going on simultaneously on a conference channel available to all participants, and preferably there will be means for written discussion (e.g. suggested text being sent to the editor).

In this invention, only one user serves as the exclusive editor of a shared document, as described above. Changes to the document can only be made by the editor, although the other terminals can of course send suggestions. This simple structure is intentional, whereas a more complicated collaborative process, involving a plurality of editors for a single document, can usually result in a hardware structure which is more complex than needed for presently envisioned mobile terminals. Thus, when any terminal displays a shared document, the document is either an exclusively internally controlled shared document or an exclusively externally controlled shared document.

As seen in Fig. 2, the invention includes a mobile terminal **12a** equipped with an antenna for transmitting the outgoing radio signal on the line **264** and for receiving the incoming radio signal on the line **266**, in a wireless telecommunications system. The mobile terminal **12a** includes an input device **210** which is responsive to user input and is for providing an internal document



manipulation signal on a line 213. The internal document manipulation signal is for exclusively manipulating at least one internally controlled shared document that is synchronously shared with at least one other terminal. The mobile terminal 12a of Fig. 2 also includes a receiver 270 that is responsive to the incoming radio signal on the line 266, and which is for forwarding an external-document-manipulation signal on a line 256 to a signal processor 221. This external document manipulation signal is for exclusively manipulating at least one externally controlled shared document that is synchronously shared with the other terminal or terminals. The mobile terminal further includes the signal processor 221, responsive to the external document manipulation signal on the line 256 and the internal document manipulation signal on the line 213. The signal processor 221 is for providing a synchronized internal document sharing signal on a line 236 which basically conveys information to a transmitter 268 about a document exclusively controlled by terminal 12a. The signal processor is also for providing an internal document display signal on a line 244, and an external document display signal on a line 226, both of which signals simply carry to a display 238 the information necessary to display shared documents which are internally or externally controlled, respectively. Although the signals on the lines 226, 244 are shown as separate signal lines, in reality they will most likely be a single line. The transmitter 268 provides the outgoing radio signal on the line 264. The display 238 provides visual communication to the user. In addition to these basic components, the mobile terminal 12a of this invention also preferably includes a speaker 228, which is responsive to a speaker signal on a line 272 from the signal processor 221, the speaker providing audio output to the user. The signal processor provides this speaker signal on the line 272 in response to a received audio signal on a line 274 from the receiver 270. All of this is illustrated in Figures 2 and 3. The terminal also includes a microphone 217 for providing an audio input signal on a line 219 to the signal processor 221, which causes the signal processor to emit an outgoing audio signal on a line 239 to the transmitter. Preferably, this mobile terminal 12a is capable of supporting an audio conversation in real time, simultaneously with real

time document sharing. The mobile terminal **12a** is also preferably capable of being a slave terminal and a master terminal concurrently, with respect to different shared documents (i.e. a slave terminal with respect to one or more documents, and a master terminal with respect to one or more different documents). However, the mobile terminal **12a** may alternatively be capable of being a slave and a master terminal only at different times. Still another possibility would be for a mobile terminal **12a** to be only capable of being a slave terminal or only capable of being a master terminal.

Fig. 3 shows some of the inner workings of the signal processor **221**. For instance, Fig. 3 shows an incoming audio processing means **376** which takes the received audio signal on the line **274**, processes it, and yields the speaker signal on a line **272**. This audio processing may include decoding, synthesizing, and other typical or even atypical audio processes. Likewise, the outgoing audio processing means **382** takes the audio input signal on the line **219**, applies audio processes such as encoding, and produces the outgoing audio signal on the line **239**.

It should be noted that the actual hardware inside of the signal processor **221** is not described in Fig. 3. However, a typical general purpose signal processor architecture would suffice. This would include the usual central processing unit (CPU), random access memory (RAM), read only memory (ROM), address bus, data bus, control bus, and input/output port. In that case, the invention is accomplished using appropriate software document sharing application programs. The present invention could be implemented using equivalent discrete or dedicated hardware.

Observe that the signal processor **221** of Fig. 3 contains a memory unit **390** which includes both an external shared document memory means **320** and an internal shared document memory means **314**. The external memory **320** stores shared documents that are controlled by other terminals, whereas the internal memory **314** stores shared documents that are controlled by the terminal **12a**. Of course, the mobile terminal **12a** may also comprise memory means for storing documents that are not shared. In any case, as can be seen from Fig. 3, the signal

on the line **256** entering the external memory and the signal on the line **213** entering the internal memory are respectively the external-document-manipulation signal and the internal-document-manipulation signal mentioned previously. Likewise, the signals exiting the memory **390** have already been described above.

5 In a preferred embodiment of this invention, the external memory means **320** includes a group of documents that mirrors a group of documents at an information center **460** shown in Fig. 4, the group of documents being updated to keep pace with whatever changes are made at the information center. With respect to a given shared document or a document sharing session, the mobile terminal and the  
10 information terminal shown in Fig. 4 have exactly similar data contents. Fig. 4 shows an example where the similar data contents are "contacts", "messages", "calendar", and other "documents." There are also unlabelled contents in Fig. 4 symbolizing that each terminal may contain documents that are not shared and are not similar; in other words, it will be understood that the shared data in the fixed  
15 information center **460** may be only a subset of the information center's whole data storage, and likewise for the mobile terminal **12a**. It will also be understood that this process can operate in reverse, with the information center **460** behaving as the slave and the mobile terminal **12a** behaving as the master, with respect to some documents.

20 The mobile terminal device **12a** can be connected to the information center **460** in the way that is described in Fig. 4; i.e., it can be connected to the network via a GPRS or third generation connection and then to the information center **460** via an office system **416**. A mobile document change tracker **470** is included in, or integrated with, the mobile terminal device **12a**, and the mobile document change  
25 tracker **470** can keep track of any user-designated internal data in the mobile device **12a** that is changed. For example, calendar events are added, new or revised documents are saved, a contact database is changed or new messages are received, and these changes are reported by the mobile document change tracker **470** which sends a mobile document change signal on a line **480**. The information center **460**  
30 can replicate all of these changes, in response to a mobile document update signal on

a line **486**. Thus, the information center **460** maintains a subset of central changing documents that mirrors documents being edited at the master mobile terminal.

The information center has a similar functionality. Its central document change tracker **478** identifies and monitors changes in a designated subset of central storage documents that occur within the information center **460**, and sends a central change signal on a line **484**; subsequently, those changes are implemented by a mobile document updater **472** in response to a central update signal on a line **482**. The mobile document updater **472** synchronously updates each designated shared document in the mobile terminal, as that document is manipulated or changed at the information center, or at any terminal having exclusive control of the shared document.

While changes in the mobile terminal data are observed, the changes are immediately, or after certain periods, sent to a central document updater **476** located at the information center **460**, and similarly when any changes in the information center data are observed, they are immediately, or after certain periods, updated to a mobile document updater **472** at the mobile terminal. These synchronous updates can happen transparently without users observing any interruption in either the mobile terminal or the information center performance.

Referring again to Fig. 4, it will be realized that the combined information center **460** and office system **416** can be carried out on the server **19** such as shown in Fig. 1, which could be fixed or mobile. In Fig. 4, the mobile terminal **12a** is connected to a GPRS network (or similar). The office system in this example has a connection to the GPRS network. The information center **460** may have a standard connection, for example TCP/IP, to the local office system **416**.

When users are sharing any document, it is vital that synchronous updating occurs in real time, or approximately real time, because documents are open and being viewed. Therefore, in such a case, the updates have to occur with a frequency sufficient to track changes occurring at negligible time intervals. However, mutual data updates with an information center can occur less frequently if the data is not being accessed by users. The important point is that the updating

occur automatically without disturbing the user. If there is an attempt by the mobile terminal and the central terminal to simultaneously change the same file, then one of the terminals can display an instruction that the file is already open and unavailable for editing.

5 It should be reiterated that when two or more mobile devices have a data connection, it is possible to transfer any digital data between them. This data can be, for example, text or image. If it is possible to have a voice connection simultaneously with a data connection, then the situation where users view the same document and talk about it is possible.

10 For instance, the following scenario could occur: Jack calls Jill to talk about the latest sales offer. When they have a voice connection, Jack opens the sales offer document in his terminal device and clicks on or presses a "Share Document" button. Jill receives the document instantly into her terminal and sees the information while Jack points out interesting items and scrolls in the original document. Jill wants to have the document for further reading, and she clicks on or  
15 presses "Save" to get the document stored into her device. Here Jack has exercised the prerogatives of editor.

Figures 5 and 6 show the normal situation when there are user calendars for two different users, let's call them Jack and Jill, respectively. Jack makes a phone  
20 call to Jill with his Personal Digital Assistant terminal (PDA) in order to agree to a meeting time. In this example, both terminals are functioning as calendar editor terminals. During connection, they both press a "Share Calendar" button and then each terminal accesses the calendar which is solely and exclusively edited by the other terminal. Each terminal then superimposes the two calendars (Fig. 6), using a  
25 different format for one of the calendars in order to help distinguish them. For example, Jack's calendar could appear in regular font and Jill's in italics, or the two calendars could appear in different colors when superimposed. From the superimposed calendars it is easy for Jack and Jill to see what calendar events are overlapping and when they have a common opportunity to have a meeting.

During the telephone call, they agree to a meeting on Wednesday at 10 a.m. This meeting can be added by either Jack or Jill. When the call is ended, they both have their own individual calendar data in the calendar view as annotated to include the Wednesday meeting at 10 a.m. In this calendar-sharing application, it is appropriate for Jack to have the exclusive editing capability over his calendar while Jill has the exclusive editing capability over her calendar.

The invention described thus far can, as discussed, handle calendar sharing including the following features. When there is a connection between terminals and users request calendar sharing, the calendar data can be selected for a particular time frame, and then it can be read from connected devices to one server where the calendar data is gathered. The gathered data then can be sent to the terminals which show the superimposed calendars. When the connection is closed, the original individual calendar data can be returned. Implementing any kind of traditional calendar functionality is easy using the described method and will become fast and fluent using GPRS.

It should be understood that to best enable shared documents, users must use the same or compatible technology platforms. As described in the above calendar sharing scenario, if terminals are using 3rd generation technology, or its precursor GPRS, it is possible to have an active voice call *and* document sharing simultaneously and on-line. Superimposed calendars will change in real time as each editor changes the respective user calendar. Similar live online functionality is not possible in current second-generation environments.

The system might handle document sharing in the following way, given a connection between two mobile terminals **12a** and **12b**. When a user requests document sharing for an open document, the document data is sent from mobile terminal **12a** to mobile terminal **12b** directly, without any separate intermediate server. The functions of the server are integrated into terminal **12a**. In other words, the synchronization signal for this embodiment does not come from a separate server but rather from the synchronization source in one of the mobile terminals. Terminal **12b** receives the document and opens it in an appropriate

viewer. The functionality of the document sharing application program, in conjunction with the synchronization source, offers synchronous signaling and document handling tools enabling such features as remote pointing, scrolling and emphasizing. Using GPRS, this sharing of documents will be fast and fluent.

- 5 Likewise, if terminals are using third generation technology or GPRS, it is possible to have an active voice call and calendar combining simultaneously and on-line, but if current second generation technologies are used, instead of third generation technology, then similar calendar functionality can still be achieved by using Short Message Service (SMS), for example.

- 10 It should be recognized that each signal described in this disclosure is defined broadly as a cause and effect relationship. The signal may be direct or indirect, may comprise any number of intermediate steps, and may be integrated together with other signals, as will be understood by those skilled in the art.

- 15 Although this invention has been shown and described with respect to a best mode thereof, it should be understood by those skilled in the art that the foregoing and various other changes, omissions and additions in the form and detail thereof may be made therein without departing from the spirit of the invention and the scope of the claims.

What is claimed is:

- 1 1. A system, within a wireless telecommunications network, comprising:  
2           at least one master mobile terminal (12a), each of which is  
3           responsive to user input, and each of which is for providing an  
4           outgoing radio signal (264), wherein the outgoing radio signal  
5           synchronously shares information about at least one internally  
6           controlled shared document that is exclusively controlled by the  
7           master mobile terminal; and  
8           at least one slave terminal (12b or 18), responsive to the  
9           outgoing radio signal (264), for providing an external document  
10          display signal (226).
- 1 2. The system as in claim 1, further comprising means for audio discussion  
2          simultaneous with real-time document sharing.
- 1 3. A mobile terminal (12a) equipped with an antenna for transmitting an  
2          outgoing radio signal (264) and for receiving an incoming radio signal  
3          (266), in a wireless telecommunications system, comprising:  
4           an input device (210), responsive to user input, for providing  
5           an internal document manipulation signal (213), wherein the internal  
6           document manipulation signal is for exclusively manipulating at least  
7           one internally controlled shared document that is synchronously  
8           shared with at least one other terminal (12b or 18);  
9           a receiver (270), responsive to the incoming radio signal  
10          (266), for forwarding an external document manipulation signal  
11          (256), wherein the external document manipulation signal is for  
12          exclusively manipulating at least one externally controlled shared  
13          document that is synchronously shared with the at least one other  
14          terminal;



a signal processor (221), responsive to the external document manipulation signal (256) and the internal document manipulation signal (213), for providing a synchronized internal document sharing signal (236), an internal document display signal (244), and an external document display signal (226);

a transmitter (268), responsive to the synchronized internal document sharing signal (236), for providing the outgoing radio signal (264); and

a display (238), responsive to the internal document display signal (244) and the external document display signal (226), for providing visual communication to the user.

1 4. The mobile terminal (12a) of claim 3, wherein the mobile terminal is  
2 capable of being a slave terminal and is also capable of being a master  
3 terminal, with respect to different shared documents concurrently.

1 5. The mobile terminal (12a) of claim 3, wherein the mobile terminal is  
2 capable of being a slave terminal and is also capable of being a master  
3 terminal, but at different times only.

1 6. The mobile terminal (12a) of claim 3, wherein:

2 the mobile terminal further comprises a speaker (228),  
3 responsive to a speaker signal (272), for providing audio output to the  
4 user;

5 the mobile terminal further comprises a microphone (217),  
6 responsive to oral input, for providing an audio input signal (219);

7 the receiver is also for providing a received audio signal  
8 (274);

9 the signal processor is also responsive to the received audio  
10 signal (274), and responsive to the audio input signal (219), and is

also for providing an outgoing audio signal (239), and for providing a  
speaker signal (272); and  
the transmitter is also responsive to the outgoing audio signal  
(239).

7. The mobile terminal of claim 6, wherein the mobile terminal (12a) is  
capable of supporting an audio conversation in real time, simultaneously  
with real time document sharing.

8. The mobile terminal (12a) of claim 3, wherein the display (238) is  
capable of superimposing the at least one internally controlled shared  
document with the at least one externally controlled shared document,  
thereby allowing two or more documents controlled by different  
controlling terminals (12a and either 12b or 18) to be superimposed over  
each other.

9. The mobile terminal (12a) of claim 8, wherein the at least one internally  
controlled shared document and the at least one externally controlled  
shared document comprise calendar documents, wherein the calendar  
documents are superimposed in real time, and wherein the display  
changes in real time as the controlling terminals respectively manipulate  
the calendar documents.

10. The mobile terminal of claim 3 wherein the signal processor (221)  
comprises:

external shared document memory means (320), responsive to the  
external document manipulation signal (256), for providing the external  
document display signal (226); and

internal shared document memory means (314), responsive to the  
internal document manipulation signal (213), for providing the internal

8 document display signal (244) and for providing the synchronized internal  
9 document sharing signal (236).

1 11. The mobile terminal of claim 10, wherein the external shared document  
2 memory means (320) is capable of including a group of synchronously  
3 updated documents which mirrors a corresponding group of documents at an  
4 information center (460), said at least one other terminal (12b or 18)  
5 comprising said information center (460), and said at least one externally  
6 controlled shared document comprising said group of synchronously updated  
7 documents.

1 12. The mobile terminal of claim 10, wherein the internal shared document  
2 memory means (314) is capable of including a group of internal documents  
3 which is mirrored by a corresponding group of documents at an information  
4 center (460), said at least one other terminal (12a or 18) comprising said  
5 central information center (460), and said at least one internally controlled  
6 shared document comprising said group of internal documents.

1 13. The mobile terminal of claim 6 wherein the signal processor (221)  
2 comprises:

3 external shared document memory means (320), responsive to the  
4 external document manipulation signal (256), for providing the external  
5 document display signal (226);

6 internal shared document memory means (314), responsive to the  
7 internal document manipulation signal (213), for providing the internal  
8 document display signal (244) and for providing the synchronized internal  
9 document sharing signal (236);

10 incoming audio processing means (376), responsive to the received  
11 audio signal (274), for providing a speaker signal (272); and

12 outgoing audio processing means (382), responsive to the audio input  
13 signal (219), for providing the outgoing audio signal (239).

1 14. A method of sharing information in a wireless telecommunications  
2 network, comprising the steps of:  
3 providing an outgoing radio signal (264) in response to user  
4 input, wherein the outgoing radio signal synchronously shares  
5 information about at least one internally controlled shared document,  
6 and  
7 providing an external document display signal (226) in  
8 response to the outgoing radio signal (264).

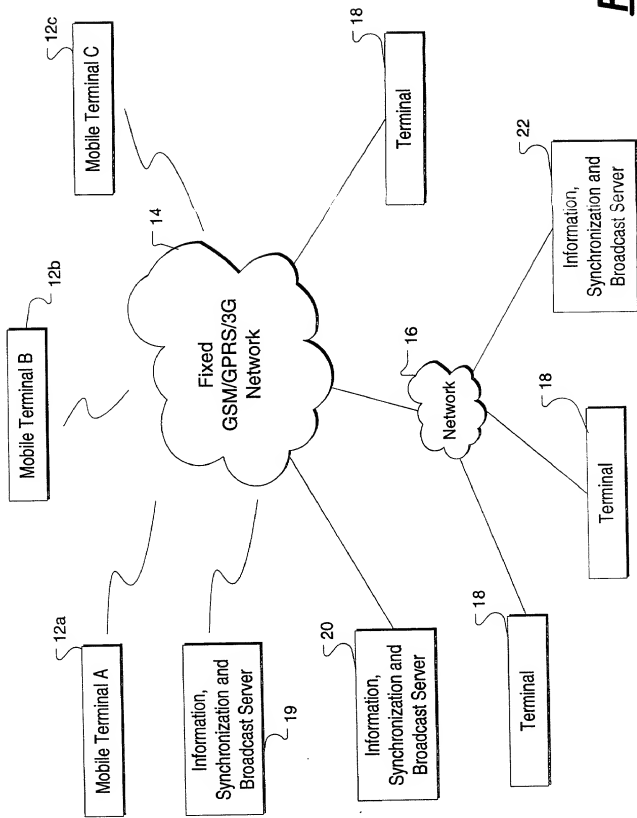
1 15. The method of claim 14, further comprising the step of conducting  
2 audio discussion simultaneous with real-time document sharing.

Abstract of the Disclosure

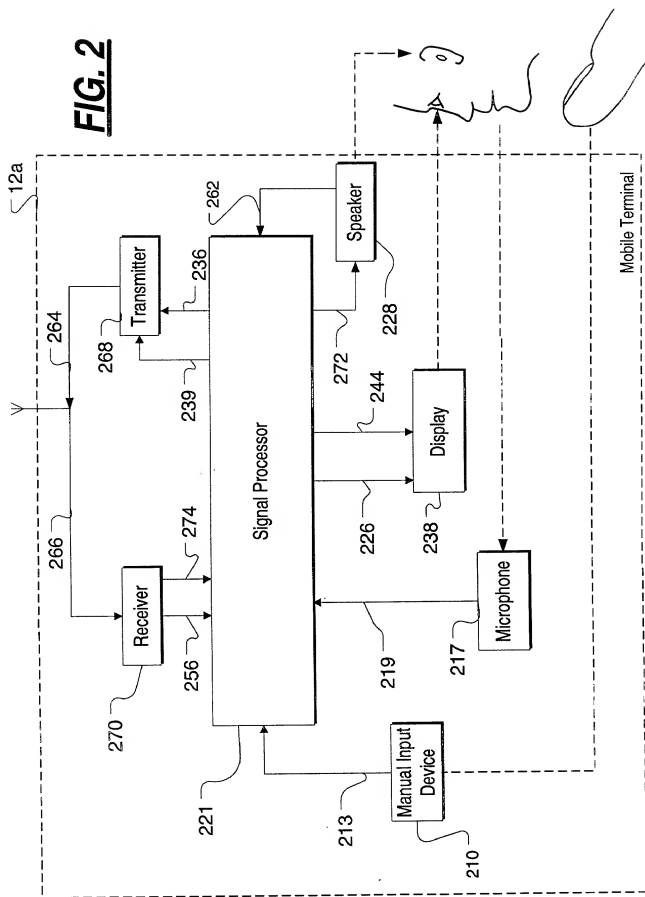
A communication system, method, and apparatus are described for  
synchronously sharing online documents within a wireless telecommunications  
5 network. The system allows a main information center and a mobile terminal to  
regularly and mutually update important data in synchrony. It also allows real time  
online document sharing for a mobile terminal with a wireless connection to other  
terminals. Furthermore, it allows real time online calendar sharing and group  
calendar sessions.

10

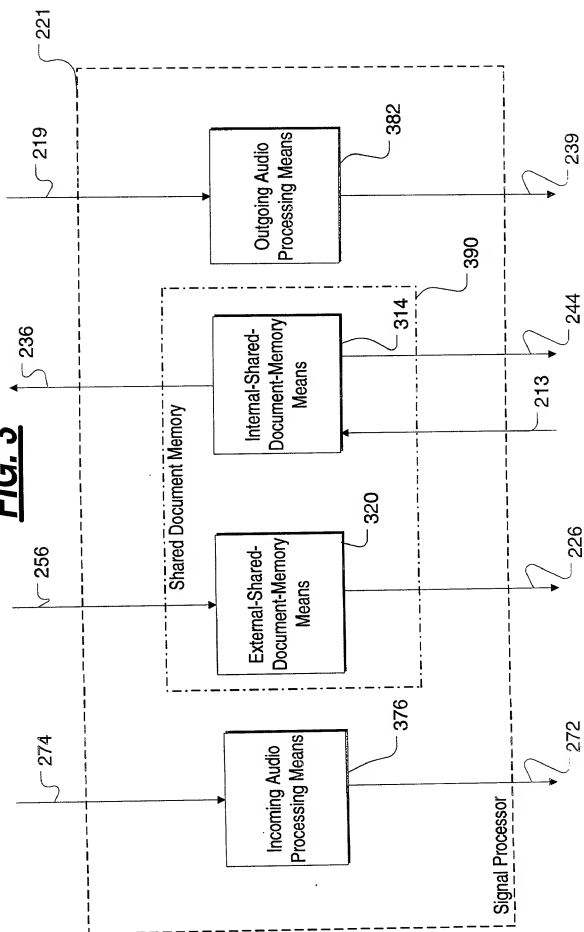
10



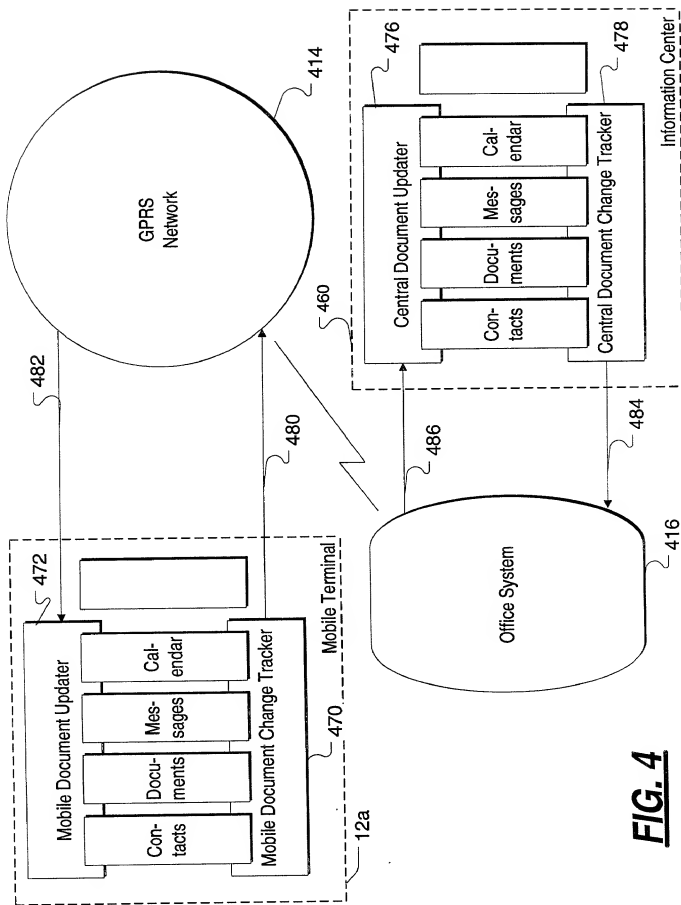
**FIG. 1**



**FIG. 3**







**FIG. 4**

**FIG. 5**

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
8							
9	Meeting		Meeting				
10	Meeting						
11	Meeting						
12			Lunch				
13				Meeting			
14				Meeting			
15							
16							

**FIG. 6**

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
8	Course						
9	Course	Meeting					
10	Course	Meeting					
11	Course					Swim	
12	Course		Lunch			Swim	
13	Course			Meeting			
14	Course			Meeting			
15							
16							

**FIG. 7**

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
8	Course						
9	<del>Meeting</del>	Meeting	Meeting				
10	<del>Meeting</del>	Meeting					
11	<del>Meeting</del>					Swim	
12	Course		Lunch			Swim	
13	Course			<del>Meeting</del>			
14	Course			<del>Meeting</del>			
15							
16							